Germany

 From:
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Dear colleagues,

for Germany we can report about the following measures:

- Conservation and sustainable use of forest ecosystems and biodiversity in Laos: Supported Laos in applying as partner country for the Nature for Health initiative (Sep. 2022); Spearheading mainstreaming of one-health in biodiversity-related projects in Asia through SNRD (BIOH Analysis Framework 2022/2023); Integrating OneHealth aspects into Environmental Awareness and Education measures; Supporting mainstreaming of one-health through wildlife trade strategy and action plans and village-level pilot initiatives (fourthcoming)
- Strengthening regional strategic and operational cooperation for the protection of the Selva Maya: The regional programme Selva Maya is currently implementing measures to reduce the risks of infectious diseases in the wildlife trade along four lines of action, two of which with direct effect (1&2) and two with an indirect impact (3&4): (1) Support of the implementation of a traceability system to reduce illegal wildlife trade for Guatemala, Mexico and Belize, and elaboration of a roadmap for the implementation of the CITES electronic system; (2) Compilation of regional study to analyse the potential zoonotic risks to human and ecosystem health from wildlife hunt and trade, as well as the underlying socio-economic causes; (3) Development of a Wildlife Policy for Belize; (4) Update of the current Wildlife Protection Act of Belize to inlcude management of threatened species, the investigation of increasing wildlife conflict, wildlife rehabilitation centers, and the recognition of the need for more research. Additionally, the Selva Maya programme hast launched a regional dialogue platform, the Alianza One Health Selva Maya (AOHSM), in which transdisciplinary working groups aim to reduce overall spillover risk.
- Supporting the International Alliance against Health Risks in Wildlife Trade: The Alliance, which is hosted by a GIZ global project, has 120 member organisations and focuses on following two objectives:
 - "Substantially reducing the risks of zoonotic spillover and stepping up responses (including behavioural changes) to human and animal health risks caused by direct and indirect contact with wildlife and their products along the wildlife trade chain." and 2. "Enhancing international and national awareness, knowledge and policies with regard to goal 1, thus narrowing the gap between science and implementation." Various activities are carried out under the Global Project and the Alliance. Given the limitations of the reporting format, some of the most important are outlined here:
 - A glossary has been developed by the Alliance. Definitions have been taken or derived from existing definitions of recognised international organisations or bodies (OIE, FAO, WHO, IUCN, TRAFFIC, CITES, OHHLEP, etc.), partly modified for the purposes of the Alliance, or newly developed. The glossary has been very well received and is also used by PREZODE (reference to CITES notification 2023/028 point 2.a.)
 - A total of 15 projects around the world are funded by the Global Project, including testing different approaches such as pathogen tracing, sociological approaches, awareness raising campaigns and working with religious communities. The results will be made available to Alliance members as knowledge products. (referce to CITES notification 2023/028 point 2.d.) i-v)
 - In two of the global project's country packages, activities focus on improving national regulatory frameworks for wildlife farming or wildlife trade: Vietnam and Cameroon. (reference to CITES notification 2023/028 point 2.d) i.
 - Vietnam Country Package: The country package in Vietnam supports the OHP's Technical Working Group, to implement specific aspects of the OHP Strategic Framework in Viet Nam on wildlife and pandemic prevention with the focus on reducing health risks along the value chain of wild animal products. Dialogues and consultation workshops on policies and standards for wildlife farming at provincial

isultation workshops on policies and standards for wirdlife farming at provincial and national levels with the participation of policy makers and implementing agencies, research institutes, non-state actors, and experts facilitate the focused exchange on approaches and solutions. Communication materials underpin key messages supporting the results of policy analysis and basic technical and behavioural standards supporting pandemic prevention. Among other activities, the institutional and regulatory framework in Vietnam will be further analysed to identify options for addressing potential gaps and shortcomings to reduce the risk of zoonotic transmission. International best practices for commercial wildlife farming will be summarised and made available in a format accessible to Vietnamese decision-makers. A detailed analysis of the regulatory framework governing wildlife farming in Vietnam is undertaken. An analysis is conducted from a One Health perspective and reviews the current regulations on wildlife farming and their implementation. The resulting recommendations can be used by policy makers to improve the policy system to address health risks posed by wildlife farming in Vietnam. The regulatory review will therefore be complemented by a review of wildlife farming practices and biosecurity measures in Vietnam. The focus will be on some common wildlife species or species groups to identify gaps in technical standards and operational practices. From a One Health perspective, the results of the practical aspects of wildlife farming may lead to recommendations for some wild animals that should not be bred for commercial purposes.

- Cameroon Country package: The main goal is to recommend activities and policies that can reduce the risks of disease transmission along the wild meat chain (from forest to fork). Activities:
 - Systematic mapping of studies on wild meat handling practices and disease
 - Collect quantitative and qualitative data to identify, characterize, and describe behaviors, beliefs, and practices around animal and wild meat contact among hunters and food preparers in rural areas and wild meat vendors in town
 - Work in collaboration with participants from the different stakeholder groups to co-design and pilot SBC interventions to reduce risk
 - Evaluate success of pilot interventions
 - Develop policy recommendations based on findings and experience
 - The Alliance is active in various international fora, such as the World Health Summit in Berlin in 2021 and 2022, where the importance of reducing health risks from wildlife trade was addressed with representatives of the German government and the Quadripartite.
- Global Programme Pandemic Prevention and Response, One Health: The GP PPOH also supports a project with the NGO TRAFFIC under and co-financed with the Alliance (as mentioned above), the projects is about Reducing Risks in Tanzania's Game Meat Industry: Developing a One Health Model for Safe, Sustainable and Legal Supply. The goal of that project is to generate a robust evidence base around the most effective combination of interventions to achieve a safe, sustainable, and legal supply of wild meat products through exemplar pilot activities in Tanzania (with the aim to contribute to reduced risk of zoonotic spill overs), and disseminate these outcomes for potential adaptation in the East Africa Community region and globally. - Tanzania (TZ) focused on the 2020 Game Meat Selling Regulations, which define legal supply of wild animal meat. To ensure that this game meat industry develops in a safe, legal and sustainable direction, TRAFFIC will work with TZ government, private sector and civil society to develop a bespoke approach which incorporates One Health concerns together with insights from value chain analysis to identify critical control points for mitigation of zoonotic disease risks. This is an unprecedented opportunity to gather a robust data set in a legal and more transparent wildlife trade context to allow for more accurate modelling of potential disease and spillover risks, as well as consideration of traceability systems, the importance of livelihoods, and compliance with supply chain management protocols by priority stakeholders.

Kind regards

Policy Advisor

On behalf of Division N I 4 – International Species Conservation, Wildlife Trade

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Von: Thea Henriette Carroll <thea.carroll@un.org> Gesendet: Montag, 3. April 2023 15:19 An: Miller, Babak <Babak.Miller@bmuv.bund.de> Cc: UNOG-UNEP-CITES Info <cites.info-cites@un.org> Betreff: FW: New Notification to the Parties to CITES

Dear Mr Miller

The e-mail below refers.

Thank you for reaching out relating to the date for submission – the submission extension to 28 April 2023 is acceptable.

We look forward to receive the information.

Kind regards Thea

Thea Carroll (she/her) Acting Chief

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Science Unit CITES Secretariat

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Dear colleagues,

is it possible to extend the deadline until 28 April?

Many thanks.

Kind regards

Mr Babak Miller, LL.M. (Stellenbosch) Policy Advisor

On behalf of Division N I 4 – International Species Conservation, Wildlife Trade

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The following Notification to the Parties was posted on the CITES website on 16 March 2023:

Notification to the Parties N° 2023/028:

Risk of future zoonotic disease emergence associated with international wildlife trade

The Notification can be viewed on the page below:

http://cites.org/eng/node/136013

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